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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL SCHOOL

AT CANTON, (Cripples)

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1939

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL SCHOOL

POST OFFICE ADDRESS: CANTON, MASS.

TRUSTEES

ROBERT F. BRADFORD, *Chairman*, Cambridge
ROBERT B. OSGOOD, M.D., Boston
LOTHROP WITHINGTON, Brookline
W. RUSSELL MACAUSLAND, M.D., Boston
CHARLES V. REYNOLDS, Canton

RESIDENT OFFICERS

JOHN E. FISH, M.D., *Superintendent and Treasurer*
LYSANDER S. KEMP, M.D., *Senior Physician*
BENJAMIN E. WOOD, M.D., *Senior Physician*
ANNA MINTZ, D.M.D., *Dentist**
LAURA C. ELLERY, *Principal Bookkeeper**
GEORGE H. LOMBARD, *Steward*
RUTH PARK, B.S., Ed., *Social Worker*
MEREDITH C. STEWART, R.N., *Superintendent of Nurses*
JUNE E. SLEEPER, *Physiotherapist*
JEANNETTE LECLAIR, *Dental Hygienist*
MARGARET R. BRAYTON, A.B., *Head Teacher*
LILLIAN S. SWIMM, *Head Housekeeper*
JOHN SMITH, *Chief Engineer*
WALTER R. SPAULDING, *Carpenter Foreman**
JESS BLACK, *Farmer*

* Non-resident.

CONSULTANTS

BRONSON CROTHERS, M.D., *Neurology*

H. B. C. RIEMER, M.D., *Ophthalmology*

HENRY GALLUP, M.D., *Pediatrics*

CHARLES H. BRADFORD, M.D., *Orthopedics*

AUGUSTUS THORNDIKE, JR., M.D., Surgery

LEIGHTON JOHNSON, M.D., *Otolaryngology*

EDWIN N. CLEAVES, M.D., *Roentgenology*

SYDNEY C. WIGGIN, M.D., *Anesthesia*

MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL SCHOOL AT CANTON

Established by Act of Legislature in 1904.

For the care and education of the crippled and deformed children of the Commonwealth.

A school with hospital facilities.

Resident medical, nursing and teaching staff.

Education and convalescence proceed together.

Education of a crippled child is not charity any more than is the education of a normal child.

No form of surgical care or other treatment, however desirable or necessary it may be, can be regarded as complete which neglects the social, moral and mental growth of crippled children.

The school's curriculum is made up of the usual elementary subjects and its eighth grade diploma admits to public high school. There are vocational courses open to selected eighth grade graduates.

Educational methods extend far beyond the scholastic instruction of the schoolroom.

Every effort is made to put the child in a proper attitude toward life, to eliminate self-pity, to develop character and to teach him that physical disability is not the handicap he has been led to believe, but rather an inconvenience to be overcome.

It has been found that the placing of crippled children under healthy conditions, thus directly stimulating opportunities for play, study and amusement, tends to destroy any sense of self-pity and teaches them to minimize or forget their disabilities.

The educational methods of the school are based on the belief that the economic independence of crippled children depends even more upon their mental attitude towards a life of usefulness than upon their physical handicap.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has been a leader in the work of training crippled children, and the results shown by the record of graduates are a justifiable source of gratification to the citizens of the Commonwealth.

Terms of Admission

Crippled and deformed children of the Commonwealth, between the ages of five and fifteen years, who are mentally competent to attend public school, are eligible for admission for hospital care and educational training.

Certain state minor wards who are not insane, feeble-minded, epileptic or otherwise unfit are admitted for hospital care only.

Payment for the board of private patients must be made in advance, unless sufficient surety therefor is given.

The institution is located on Randolph Street in the town of Canton, about two miles from Canton and Canton Junction stations of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

The Canton and Blue Hill Bus Line and the Brush Hill Transportation Company operate motor buses on Washington and Turnpike Streets connecting with the Boston Elevated Railway at Mattapan Square.

Postoffice address: Canton, Massachusetts.

Applications for admission should be made to the Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council:

In submitting their report, the trustees would beg your careful perusal of the superintendent and treasurer's inclusive and detailed review of the conduct of the Massachusetts Hospital School for the year ending November 30, 1939. We believe such perusal will convince you of a type of stewardship worthy of your gratitude and praise.

Stability of Personnel

The stability and loyalty of the personnel of the institution have been noteworthy. Dr. Benjamin E. Wood, one of the two senior physicians, was forced to submit to a serious surgical operation during the year and was therefore unable to perform his regular duties for a period of ten weeks. These duties were assumed by the superintendent, Dr. Fish, and by the other senior physician, Dr. Lysander Kemp, without sacrifice of efficiency or the employment of extra personnel. We are glad to report that Dr. Wood's recovery seems to be complete. He returned to full time duty on May 22, 1939.

Consulting Board

The medical consulting board of specialists in Neurology, Pediatrics, Children's Surgery, Orthopaedic Surgery and Roentgenology has continued (except for the summer months) to hold its regular monthly meetings at the school. The superintendent and the resident physicians and the trustees are convinced of the value of the voluntary service which these experts in their special fields continue to render, and desire to express their appreciation of the increase in the efficiency of medical care which these almost unique visits make possible. The sad death of Dr. Arthur T. Legg, consultant in orthopaedic surgery, has been deeply felt. His place on the consulting board has been fortunately filled by the appointment of Dr. Charles H. Bradford.

Policy

The trustees are convinced that the main purpose which stimulated the establishment of the institution should still dictate the conduct of the school. This purpose was the rehabilitation of children whose wage-earning capacity was threatened or impaired by defects, lesions or diseases of their bones, joints and motor apparatus. It is obvious that such rehabilitation must include not only physical treatment but also academic and vocational training. The Massachusetts Hospital School should never become a home for incurables nor admit those children whose mental capacity is below normal.

Results

The trustees believe that under the administration of the present superintendent and treasurer, Dr. John E. Fish, the main purpose which we have mentioned has been achieved to a most remarkable degree.

At a recent conference of experts in the field of academic and vocational rehabilitation held in Wilmington, Delaware, under the auspices of the Nemours Foundation in May, 1939, the contribution of Dr. Fish was outstanding. There was a general consensus that his system of apprenticeship organization was sound in principle, most successful in operation and worthy of emulation.

The graduates of the Massachusetts Hospital School formed many years ago an alumni association which holds annual meetings at the school. It is an heartening experience to see these loyal young men and women returning with enthusiasm to the institution which has given them their chance to lead happy and economically independent lives free from fear or favor.

That such results are noteworthy has been evidenced by the comments of the many distinguished foreign and American physicians who every year visit the Hospital School to study its organization and its conduct under Dr. Fish, and who without exception express admiration for its accomplishment and for its unusual *esprit de corps*.

NEEDS

This year the trustees are emphasizing the acute needs of the Hospital School in the latter rather than in the early part of their report, hoping that a last word will be more impressive and effective than a first word has been in previous years. For nine years the board has advised and requested that an appropriation of approximately $130,000 be approved to provide for the construction of two fireproof cottages to replace the old east dormitory. In our last report for the year ending November 30, 1938, the trustees in referring to this need, used the following words: "The importance of acting upon this recommendation is no longer a matter of theory; it has become a sheer necessity, in which the needs of the institution are such that simple economy rebels at any continuation of temporary repairs." The trustees do not know how to emphasize the importance of this matter more strongly than in the above sentence. They respectfully petition His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council to favor the satisfaction of this crying need on the grounds of both present safety and ultimate economy. This old wooden dormitory has settled to such an extent that the doors cannot be opened because of decayed sills. The plaster is cracked and broken on the walls and ceilings. From the point of view of a safe sleeping dormitory originally designed to house sixty children, we believe the building cannot be repaired at any reasonable cost.

Another less important but still acute need is for more office space. There would seem to be no possible way of providing this within the present building except by sacrificing a portion of the congregate dining room.

We again urge the citizens of Massachusetts to visit this pioneer State institution to catch the spirit of service which emanates therefrom and to appreciate more fully the service it is rendering to physically handicapped children.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT F. BRADFORD, *Chairman*
ROBERT B. OSGOOD, M.D.
LOTHROP WITHINGTON
W. RUSSELL MACAUSLAND, M.D.
CHARLES V. REYNOLDS,
Trustees

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts Hospital School:

I have the honor to present the thirty-second annual report of the Massachusetts Hospital School covering the period from December 1, 1938, to November 30, 1939, inclusive.

The year has not been fertile in events of special interest. There have been no changes in the official family and comparatively few in our entire quota of one hundred fifty-seven employees. The widespread interest in child health services and the confusing frequency of uncoordinated agencies with divided responsibilities and duplication of effort have brought about a jumbled mass of uncertain logic regarding crippled children, their classification and their needs. It becomes apparent as soon as attention is called to the subject that the demands of the orthopedic crippled child differ in method if not in purpose from the needs of other physically handicapped children and that education as well as treatment is essential to the welfare of both. The accumulated experience of thirty years tends more and more to strengthen our belief that opportunity for an education should be available to every permanently crippled child. Personally, I would go so far as to state without hesitation that, if treatment and education can not go on together as they should, the latter is more important, especially if treatment, at best, can bring only partial or temporary improvement. Too much valuable time may be lost in a crippled child's education if post-operative

massage, exercises, baking, rubbing and other popular forms of treatment are prescribed for long periods without regard to the child's mental growth and development.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

under the inspiring leadership of the head teacher continue to be our chief center of interest, even to the hospital patients, whose instruction is fostered and regulated by the physicians in charge. Our school has been in session one hundred ninety-two days with a total enrollment for the year of two hundred forty-five as shown by the following

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR OF SCHOOL AND SOCIAL SERVICE

To the Superintendent:

There have been registered through the school year to June 23, 1939, two hundred forty-five pupils classified as follows:

Class	Average daily attendance	Average membership	Per cent of attendance
Grade 8 and Commercial	40	38	96
Grades 5, 6, 7	62	59	95
Grades 2, 3, 4	46	44	95
Grade 1, sub-primary	30	27	90
Special ungraded and Remedial	28	27	97

On June 23, 1939, the diploma of the school was awarded to 19 pupils. Of these 4 are continuing their studies elsewhere and 12 are having further pre-vocational training here under the following distribution: 4 watch repairing, 6 commercial, 2 sewing. One was discharged because of physical disability rendering him unsuited to further training and 2 were discharged to become self-supporting. One of these, a boy, has an especially interesting record with us. Although somewhat handicapped by cerebral palsy, he was early attracted to our poultry department. Here his strength proved adequate to the performance of any of the necessary tasks; he developed much judgment and common sense in the care of the flock, and he read and studied the subject under the guidance of our poultryman. He progressed at a steady but slowed rate in our grades, learned to typewrite and by the time his physical growth was completed was not only qualified to receive our diploma but also received the annual prize awarded to the boy "best upholding the ideals of the school." His immediate home surroundings do not give him space to set up his own poultry business, which is his goal, but while he looks for a suitable opening he plans to sell dairy products on commission. His solid foundation of character and his insight into the requirements for success promise well for the future.

Three diplomas in stenography were awarded to as many girls.

The graduation program was of unusual interest in that it was devoted to the achievements of noted persons physically handicapped in some way. Steinmetz, Stevenson, Helen Keller, Beethoven, and F. D. Roosevelt had all inspired the young essayists to make practical applications of their own cases and those of others around them.

The twentieth annual concert of the school chorus presented a work of exceptionally high grade in an arrangement in operetta form of more than twenty familiar and beautiful selections from the compositions of Mozart. The lovely music was well sung in an appreciative manner by the students.

Weekly religious services have been provided in accordance with the indicated affiliations of each child's parents or guardians.

The holidays have been given appropriate observance. At Christmas an appropriate program is issued by our printing classes and presents a very creditable example of their work. This year the M. H. S. Alumnae furnished the sentiment printed on the introductory page, "May we

hang a shining star of happiness in the beautiful and peaceful sky of Christmas, and carry with us wherever we go the spirit of courage and cheerfulness inspired by our Alma Mater." The carol singing before the buildings, the candlelight tea at the schoolhouse, the Christmas concert with the beautiful Nativity tableaux, the party brought to us by an organization of our friends in the community, the trees, gifts, and dinner, the special religious services, make this beloved holiday a season long to be remembered.

The happiness and friendly spirit commented upon by visitors observing our children are cultivated and encouraged by the parties and entertainments carried out in part by pupil direction. The Class of 1939 dedicated its tree to Dr. Benjamin E. Wood, for nine years senior physician at the school. The class play was "Gammer Gurton's Needle." The boys and girls of our school enjoyed its boisterous fun as much as did the sixteenth-century lads for whom it was written.

Friends have made many beautiful gifts to the school for general benefit and distribution. Some of these have brought entertainment as well. Eighty-six such groups and individuals have favored us in the past year. One club provides us with gifts for the children at our Bradford Infirmary, doing this in memory of their former president, who was much interested in our girls and boys. One donor has furnished for many years gifts, treat and entertainment for a summer party to our entire patient population. The Elks, the American Legion, the Girl Scouts and other organizations unite to remember our children. The father of a former patient brings us an evening of musical entertainment annually. The pastor of one of our local churches invited those of our children who were able to see the outdoor Nativity decorations at his church and furnished transportation to his guests. We welcome all these evidences of public interest in the happiness of our girls and boys. To every one we express the thanks that are due.

Our watch-repairing class is beginning to send out its boys. One, severely handicapped by infantile paralysis, has succeeded in opening a little shop last summer; success has followed his efforts and promises to continue. Another boy, a State ward, has been placed recently at his trade in Boston. One of our graduates of twenty years ago lately visited the school with an interesting account of his work among the mountain boys in a Southern state. He and his wife head a house in a large school, where they not only meet the needs of the group of boys but teach crafts and trades among the dwellers in the community. His initiative and self-reliance were not caused, but were no doubt developed, by his life with us in the boyhood days when he camped with the Boy Scouts, set type for the school paper, or helped put on a play for the class. He has a permanent physical handicap, but neither he nor his boys allow it to take any prominent part in his pattern of life. Another graduate of more recent years had a long, hard fight to overcome the attack that left him somewhat crippled. His educational work went on at the same time. When he at last was discharged recovered, he found a place as attendant in a sanatorium. He has studied and received a certificate, has married and begun the purchase of a home, and is still studying and hoping for further advancement. Such histories as these must be our constant source of inspiration to hope and work for the girls and boys now with us.

Respectfully submitted

RUTH PARK, *Social Worker.*

It has been found desirable each succeeding year to extend our educational opportunities beyond the regular school curriculum to include all of the methods and customs of dealing with the daily problems of life and the more subtle formative influences which shape character and habits of thought. The apprentice system of training, which we have come to regard as indispensable,

may be found in successful operation at one time or another in every department of the institution. We have found that carefully selected employees may become most valuable teachers of practical subjects. The policy of your board to permit the continuance of the long-established custom of selecting employees without the demoralizing influences which public service might be expected to attract in a period of unemployment, therefore has been of powerful educative value in maintaining this apprenticeship system of training. With many young patients, who are capable of doing so little and such poor work, it is not easy for the average employee to set them to it. Idleness, which hastens degeneracy, and promotes mischievousness, may be successfully overcome, however, by many kinds of occupation and diversion which everyone associated in any way with the care of crippled children should be able to understand and carry out. A nurse, for example, who may be very skillful in her attention to the physical needs of a patient, is more or less of a failure if she does not have resourcefulness, a pleasing personality and a natural desire for her patient's mental comfort. Applied interest and directed activity are the keynote of all this pre-vocational training and it would be hard to find a more contented group of children. We now have such a variety of occupations with employees who carry on the necessary work of the institution that the girls and boys decide within certain limits what particular form of work they shall take up. Assignments, of course, must be wisely made and carefully supervised well within the limits of a child's mental capacity and physical strength. For instance, a boy, with his physician's approval, may go into the watch and clock repairing class and the printing class, or to the chauffeur, or poultryman, for equal periods if these are the occupations which interest him most and in which he is most proficient. We do not try to make a child expert in one particular trade, but rather to give him a variety of interests and of training. There is no spirit of commercialism, because all the work performed by the employees, each in his particular line of duty, is necessary for the maintenance of the institution. That the occupation of patients is of little direct value, in fact, of no value whatever in many cases, is shown by the number of patients to employees in the ratio of less than two to one.

Statistical Record

There were in both hospital and school departments of the institution on November 30, 1938, two hundred seventy-eight cases, two hundred thirty crippled and deformed children and forty-eight sick minor wards. There have been admitted two hundred fifty-five patients, fifty-four cripples and two hundred and one minor wards. The whole number under treatment during the year was therefore five hundred thirty-three. The maximum number at any one time was two hundred eighty-one on May 25, 1939, the minimum one hundred forty-two, on December 25, 1938, when the customary large number went home for Christmas vacation, and the average number for the year was two hundred fifty-two and sixty hundredths. The discharges numbered two hundred sixty-one, of whom one hundred ninety-eight were from the hospital and sixty-three who had been enrolled in school, leaving in the institution at the end of the year two hundred twenty-one crippled children and fifty-one sick minor wards.

The average age of the fifty-four children admitted to the school department during the year was ten years, one month, the youngest being three months, seventeen days, and the oldest nineteen years, seven months and twenty-nine days. Of the two hundred and one sick minor wards admitted for hospital care, the youngest was nine months, the oldest seventeen years, seven months and nineteen days and the average eight years, three months and two days.

Exclusive of fifteen whose birthplaces were unknown, two hundred nineteen, or eighty-six per cent, of the two hundred fifty-five children admitted were born in Massachusetts; twenty-one, or eight per cent, were born in other parts of the United States. The nativity of sixty-one fathers and thirty-seven mothers was unknown. Out of the remainder, ninety-seven, or thirty-eight per cent, of the fathers and one hundred and nine, or forty-three per cent, of the mothers were born in Massachusetts; forty-eight fathers and fifty mothers were born in other

parts of the United States, and forty-nine, or nineteen per cent, of the fathers and fifty-nine, or twenty-three per cent, of the mothers were foreign born.

DIAGNOSIS ON ADMISSION

Orthopedic Cases

For Education and Hospital Care:

	Boys	Girls	Total
Anterior poliomyelitis	7	2	9
Arthritis, acute	—	1	1
Arthritis, multiple	1	—	1
Bone cyst	3	—	3
Cerebral palsy, extra pyramidal	1	1	2
Cerebral palsy, pyramidal	1	1	2
Club feet	3	—	3
Deformity of left elbow	1	—	1
Epiphysitis	1	—	1
Fracture of elbow	1	—	1
Fracture of hip	—	1	1
Kyphosis	—	1	1
Malformation of both hips, congenital	1	—	1
Multiple congenital deformities	1	—	1
Muscular dystrophy, progressive	1	1	2
Myelitis	—	1	1
Obstetrical paralysis	1	—	1
Osteogenesis imperfecta	1	—	1
Osteomyelitis	9	—	9
Pituitary dwarfism	—	1	1
Rachitis	2	—	2
Scoliosis	1	—	1
Scoliosis; endocarditis	1	1	2
Spina bifida paralysis	2	2	4
Sprain of left shoulder	—	1	1
Tumor of arm, traumatic	—	1	1
	39	15	54

Sick Minor Wards

For Hospital Care Only:

	Boys	Girls	Total
Abscess of head; pediculosis	—	1	1
Abscess, submental	1	—	1
Acne pustulosa	—	1	1
Adenitis, cervical	1	—	1
Adenitis; infection of scalp	1	—	1
Adenoid, hypertrophy of	3	3	6
Adenoid, hypertrophy of; frontal sinus	1	—	1
Appendicitis	1	—	1
Chorea	1	2	3
Coryza	1	—	1
Dermatitis	—	1	1
Eczema	3	—	3
Endocarditis, chronic	—	1	1
Hernia, inguinal	1	—	1
Herpes zoster; epidermophytosis	1	—	1
Impetigo	23	12	35
Impetigo; coryza	1	—	1
Impetigo; pediculosis	2	1	3
Impetigo; scabies	1	3	4
Malnutrition; dental caries	—	1	1

	Boys	Girls	Total
Nasal bleeding, post-operative	—	1	1
Otitis media	1	1	2
Otitis media, impetigo	1	—	1
Otitis media; tonsils and adenoid, hypertrophy of	1	—	1
Pneumonia, lobar	1	—	1
Scabies	8	17	25
Scabies; impetigo; pediculosis	—	2	2
Septic arm	—	1	1
Sinusitis	1	—	1
Syphilis, congenital	—	1	1
Testes, undescended	1	—	1
Tinea circinata	6	—	6
Tonsils, hypertrophy of	—	2	2
Tonsils and adenoid, hypertrophy of	49	35	84
Tonsils and adenoid, hypertrophy of; circumcision	1	—	1
Vaginitis, traumatic	—	1	1
Vulvo-vaginitis	—	1	1
Vulvo-vaginitis; chorea	—	1	1
	112	89	201

Sixty-three children were

Discharged

during the year under the following classification: Ten were recovered. Some in this group were too young to attend school and others for certain reasons expected to take up employment of some kind, but all were thought to be well enough for normal lives in the community. Ten were found to be mentally retarded at the time of their admission, but they were admitted on trial for observation in order that they might be given the benefit of any possible doubt as to their mentality. Ten were regarded as capable of self-support and were not expected to continue their education elsewhere, and three, having been trained to do useful work consistent with their disability, were dismissed as capable of partial self-support. Seven children were discharged to enter public high school and four, not classifiable as recovered and not having completed the prescribed course of study here, were discharged to attend public elementary schools. Two children were discharged because they were not in need of special care as cripples. One child was transferred to another hospital and two children were removed against advice for the following reasons: A boy, suffering from an obscure disturbance of nutrition, who had been under treatment in several other hospitals and clinics, was dismissed to his mother who wished to try still another hospital when we were able to offer less encouragement than she had anticipated. Another boy, who had completed our prescribed course of study and been awarded the school's diploma, was suffering from an incurable and progressive form of paralysis and, although in need of much nursing care, was permitted to leave at the earnest request of his parents, who wished to make him as happy and comfortable as possible at home. Eleven children who were home on visit were automatically discharged at the end of the fiscal year. Of this number some will be brought back by parents who have a reputation for returning late. Doubtless one girl will not be returned until the court or local authorities can arrange for some responsible party with whom to deal. One boy was taken ill while on vacation leave and removed to another hospital where he died. There were five deaths during the year from the following causes: Hodgkin's disease, 1; brain abscess, cerebral edema, meningitis and multiple osteomyelitis, 1; progressive muscular dystrophy, 1; lateral sinus thrombosis, otitis media, 1; transverse myelitis, acute gastroenteritis, 1.

Home Visits

It is desirable to allow patients to leave before they have reached a condition warranting final discharge. Therefore, children with homes not too unfavorable and whose health would permit have been allowed to go on temporary absences to be with their family from time to time during the vacation season, at the end of the school week, or for holidays. Visits in some cases have been renewed frequently and the practice has grown up of extending the absence when requests have been made for another day or more at home. It has become a habit for some parents to prolong a visit because of illness in the home, difficulty in arranging transportation, a party given in the child's honor and for innumerable other reasons. An effort has been made this year to curtail parents in these privileges whenever possible, without impairing the splendid spirit of cooperation which is almost universal in other respects.

The Building Program

inaugurated seventeen years ago to eliminate fire hazards and to meet the demonstrated needs was brought to a standstill at the beginning of the depression. Meantime temporary repairs only have been made to the Industrial Building, East Dormitory and Nurses' Home. Such a makeshift policy should not be prolonged and these three old buildings, which were of flimsy construction when erected, should be replaced at the earliest possible date. The reconstruction changes, which were essential to the welfare of the institution five years ago, are an imperative necessity today. The 1939-1940 budget included $40,000 for a new Industrial Building, but upon final consideration by the legislature, this item, in common with many others in the budget, was omitted because of the apparent necessity for economy. Appropriations were made, however, for a new fifty-KW engine driven generator at the power plant, a new washer at the laundry and an electric milk cooling equipment at the dairy. Contracts for these items have been let, but installations cannot be completed before the beginning of another fiscal year.

The Farm

crops suffered from the effects of the mid-summer drought but the loss in production of $2,903.68 was more than offset by the value of other institution work which, according to the prescribed form of accounting, amounted to $11,411.00 and a credit to the farm for such items of expense as cutting wood and ice, removal of snow, care of the grounds, delivery of freight, removal of waste, etc. The major items of production were 188,863 pounds of milk, 10,162 1/6 dozen eggs, 6,904½ pounds of dressed pork, 4,475 pounds of dressed beef, 6,830¾ pounds of dressed poultry, 249,505 pounds of ensilage, fodder corn and green feed and 33,622¾ pounds of garden products. Milk production was increased by 6,973.65 pounds over the amount produced last year, primarily as the result of the progress made in eliminating Bang's disease from our herd. The farm as a whole showed a profit of $8,507.32 as compared to last year's profit of $4,420.43. It is of interest to note that the results of placing farm employees upon a working basis of forty-eight hours per week, together with the step increases in wages, raised our payroll for this class of labor alone, and with no appreciable increase in efficiency, from $7,621.46 in 1934 to $13,189.81 in 1939.

The ravages of the

Hurricane

especially in the pine grove southwest of the Administration Building and in the pasture southeast of the Infirmary presented a debatable problem. The trunks of many of the older trees when sawed into logs were found to be decayed. Other trees were broken and splintered beyond use for good lumber, while some of the sound logs were too short to measure up to standard specifications. After cutting the limbs and tops of the hurricane trees for fuel to be used under our boilers, it became a question whether there was any

salvage to offset wholly the cost of removing the non-merchantable logs. Considering the quality and dimensions of the rough sawed pine lumber which we could use to advantage and for which we had adequate storage, it was decided that our logs could be used to the best advantage for box wood. Box factories, however, were overstocked with logs given for the cost of removal. Finally, upon the advice of the engineer engaged for such service and with the approval of the proper authorities, an arrangement was made under which all of our logs, both good and bad, were removed and in exchange we received 4,351 square feet of lumber, as follows: 528 square feet of 4-inch by 4-inch planks, 1,031 square feet of 4-inch planks, 1,033 square feet of 2-inch planks, 1,759 square feet of 1-inch boards, all nicely stacked for home consumption. The exchange appeared to be equally advantageous to both parties and involved no money transaction. In a practical sense the tree stumps are the only remaining evidence of the terrific destruction of the hurricane of September 21, 1938. Before another spring the trustees should decide whether the unsightly stumps should be removed by our regular farmhands, who may occasionally find time for such work, or whether it will not be feasible to obtain the services of a steam shovel for about two days when one is operating on some nearby project. There is an unexpended balance under Hurricane Appropriation of $6,114.11.

The Dentist and Dental Hygienist

who have been imbued with the idea that no sharp lines separate their clinic from the rest of medicine and hygiene closed the year with the following record: Two hundred seventy-nine amalgam fillings, 120 cement and amalgam fillings, 1 cement filling, 26 synthetic fillings, 28 zinc oxide and eugenol fillings, 121 copper amalgam fillings, 3 germicidal Kryptex fillings, 17 root canal fillings, 44 extractions, 319 X-rays, 313 treatments, 122 impressions taken, 265 examinations, 4 pulp amputations, 1 Davis crown cemented, 1 steel facing cemented, 1 exposure of surface of impacted tooth in normal position and 1,092 prophylaxis.

The Office Force

before becoming adjusted to one set of rules and regulations, apparently must be occupied much of the time in rearranging and reclassifying work which the advent of each new administration, board, or commission, brings with it. We must now provide more office room to accommodate another clerk and bookkeeper. The only available place for office expansion is the south end of the congregate dining room in the section left vacant when individual cottage dining rooms were provided. Our carpenter foreman is preparing plans and specifications at an estimated cost not to exceed $2,000 and in the expectation that work may be under way early in the new year.

The Staff

has been greatly stimulated by the regular visits of the board of consultants. The diagnostic question is more complex than formerly, but it is very salutary to be able to report that neither our resident physicians nor the experts who advise them in consultation have failed to appreciate the fact that the main business of the Hospital School is, in the first instance, a practical matter. The question is not only one of diagnosis and treatment of a patient from a medical point of view, but also what else is to be done with and for the child, with due regard to his economic future. Our record for the year was saddened by the death on July 8, 1939, of Dr. A. T. Legg, whose advice was generously and freely given in a spirit of cheerfulness, kindness and cooperation. Your choice of Dr. Charles H. Bradford as Dr. Legg's successor in the field of orthopedic surgery was highly gratifying. Reference should be made to the unfailing loyalty of the physicians most intimately associated with the entire service and to the much appreciated willingness of the consultants to conform to the general plan of management.

With scarcely an exception my associates have joined cordially and for the most part enthusiastically in our effort to carry on the policies which the

trustees have established. This wholehearted spirit of cooperation has been reflected in the children, whose lives not only have been made less dark and gloomy, but universally cheerful and attractive.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN E. FISH, M.D.,
Superintendent.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS

Adenoidectomy	51
Circumcision	1
Correction of club foot deformity	2
Incision and drainage of abscess, ankle	1
Incision and drainage of abscess, foot	1
Incision and drainage of abscess, knee	1
Incision and drainage of axillary abscess	1
Incision and drainage of cervical gland	1
Osteotomy and drainage of cyst, tibia	1
Paracentesis of tympanum	1
Radical cure for ingrowing toe-nail	1
Reduction of dislocated shoulder (employee)	1
Sequestrectomy, tibia	1
Stabilization of foot	1
Tonsillectomy	3
Tonsillectomy and adenoidectomy	31
	99

STATISTICS

CENSUS

	School Department	Hospital Department	Total
November 30, 1938	230	48	278
Admitted during year	54	201	255
Whole number under treatment	284	249	533
Discharged	63	198	261
November 30, 1939	221	51	272

	Yrs.	Mos.	Days	Yrs.	Mos.	Days
Average age of admissions	10	1	0	8	3	2
Youngest	0	3	17	—	9	—
Oldest	19	7	29	17	7	19

Average daily number present	212.42	40.18
Average daily enrollment	310.73	

NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE OF CHILDREN ADMITTED

Birthplace	Patient	Father	Mother
Massachusetts	219	97	109
Other New England States	17	31	30
Other States	4	17	20
Total Native	240	145	159
Other Countries:			
Armenia	—	2	—
Assyria	—	—	1
Azores	—	—	1
British West Indies	—	1	1
Canada	—	4	15
Cape Verde Islands	—	3	1
Denmark	—	1	1
England	—	6	4
Ireland	—	9	12
Italy	—	7	6

	Patient	Father	Mother
Madeira	—	1	1
Newfoundland	—	3	4
Nova Scotia	—	4	3
Poland	—	4	4
Portugal	—	1	1
Russia	—	1	2
Syria	—	2	2
Total Foreign	—	49	59
Unknown	15	61	37
	255	255	255

Treasurer's Report

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts Hospital School:

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1939:

Receipts

Income		
Board of inmates	$70,334.34	
Personal services:		
Reibursement from Board of Retirement	93.56	
Sales	301.45	
Rent	290.00	
Refunds, account of previous years	65.73	
		$71,085.08
Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth:		
Advance fund	$17,000.00	
Maintenance appropriation	154,488.93	
		171,488.93
Total		$242,574.01

Payments

To the Treasury of the Commonwealth	$71,019.35	
Maintenance appropriation	154,488.93	
Advance fund	17,000.00	
Refunds, account of previous years	65.73	
		$242,574.01

Maintenance

Appropriation current year	$241,068.21	
Expenses as analyzed below	227,280.43	
		$13,787.78

Total receipts and payments are in agreement with Comptroller's books of accounts.

Analysis of Expenses

Personal services	$153,069.52	
Food	20,276.63	
Medical and general care	5,681.27	
Religious instruction	1,250.00	
Farm	10,478.21	
Heat and other plant operation	17,669.18	
Travel, transportation and office expenses	2,393.90	
Garage and grounds	2,047.31	
Clothing and materials	4,567.38	
Furnishings and household supplies	5,120.99	
Repairs, ordinary	4,438.93	
Repairs, and renewals	287.11	
		$227,280.43

Special Appropriations

	Appropriation	Expended
Hurricane and Flood Damage	$10,847.18	$4,733.07
Balance November 30, 1939		6,114.11

Per Capita

During the year the average number of inmates has been 252.6
Total cost for maintenance, $227,280.43
Equal to a weekly per capita cost of $17.3030
Receipts from sales, $301.45
Equal to a weekly per capita cost of $.0229
All other institution receipts, $70,783.63
Equal to a weekly per capita cost of $5.3888
Net weekly per capita cost, $11.8913

Respectfully submitted,

John E. Fish, M.D., *Treasurer.*

Financial Statement verified.

Approved. Geo. E. Murphy, *Comptroller.*

Valuation

November 30, 1939

Real Estate

Land, 165.72 acres	$41,806.00
Buildings and equipment	775,532.54
	$817,338.54

Personal Property

Personal property	$130,336.55
	$947,675.09